



Identification of microorganisms from the soil for cellobiosan utilization

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Fast Pyrolysis

[1, 2]

Recovers sugar from
lignocellulosic material

[3, 6]

Maximum yield
obtained around 500°C

Overcomes the
challenge of acid
hydrolysis

Produces bio-oil, bio-char,
syngas

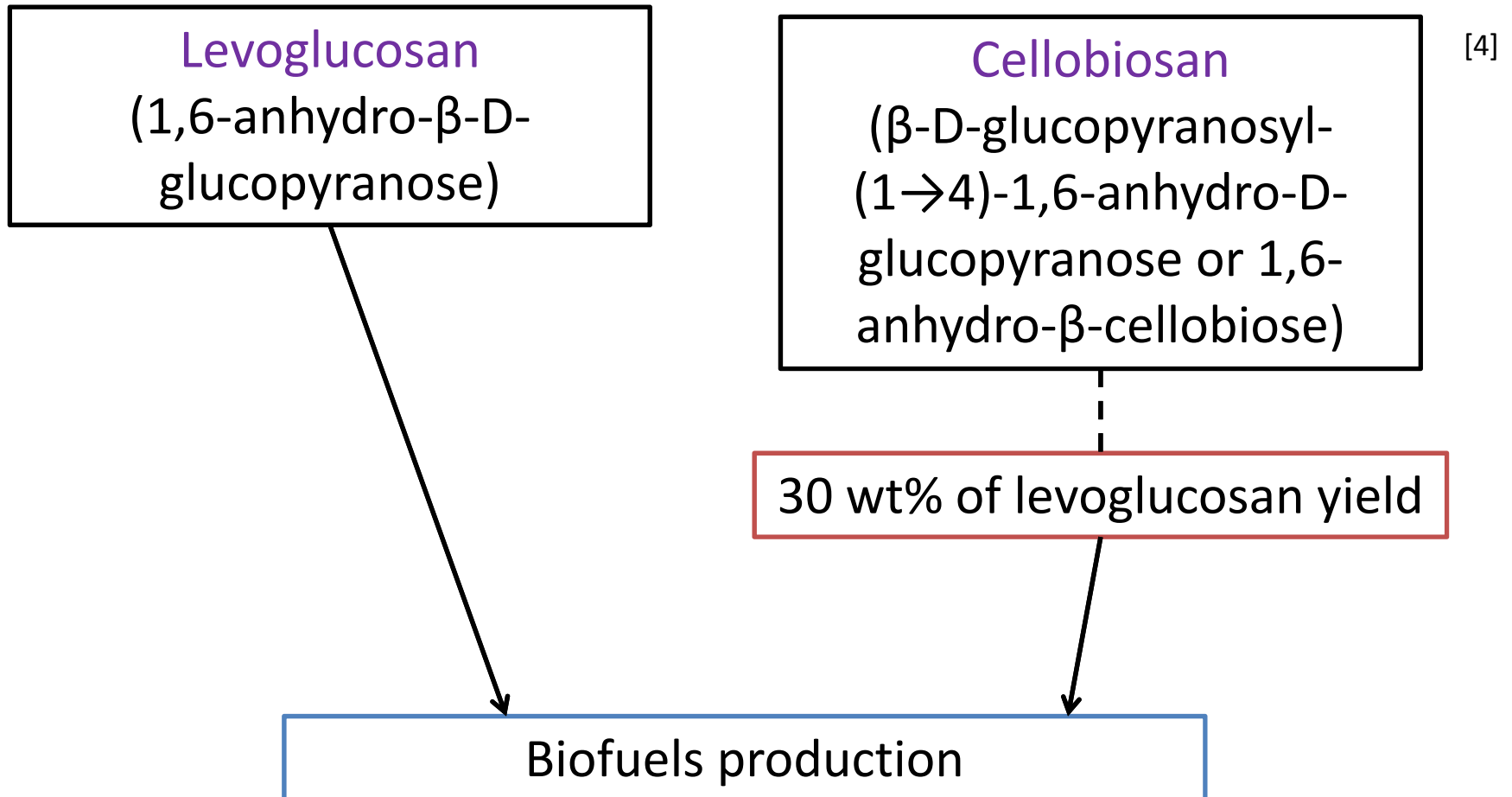
Liquid products

Carbohydrate

Monosaccharide

Anhydrosugar

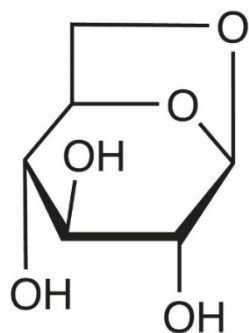
Anhydrosugars



Utilization of anhydrosugars

Levoglucosan

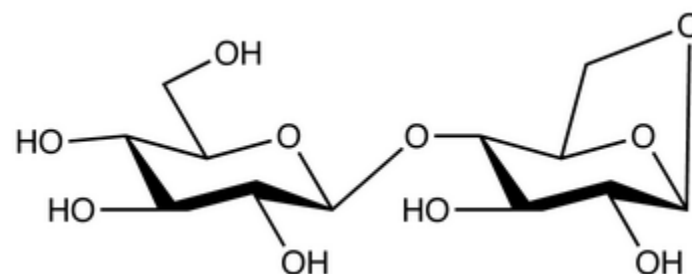
- As tracer compound to determine smoke distribution
- Fermented to produce lipids, ethanol, and citric acid
- Synthesis of macrolide antibiotics [5, 7, 8]



Levoglucosan

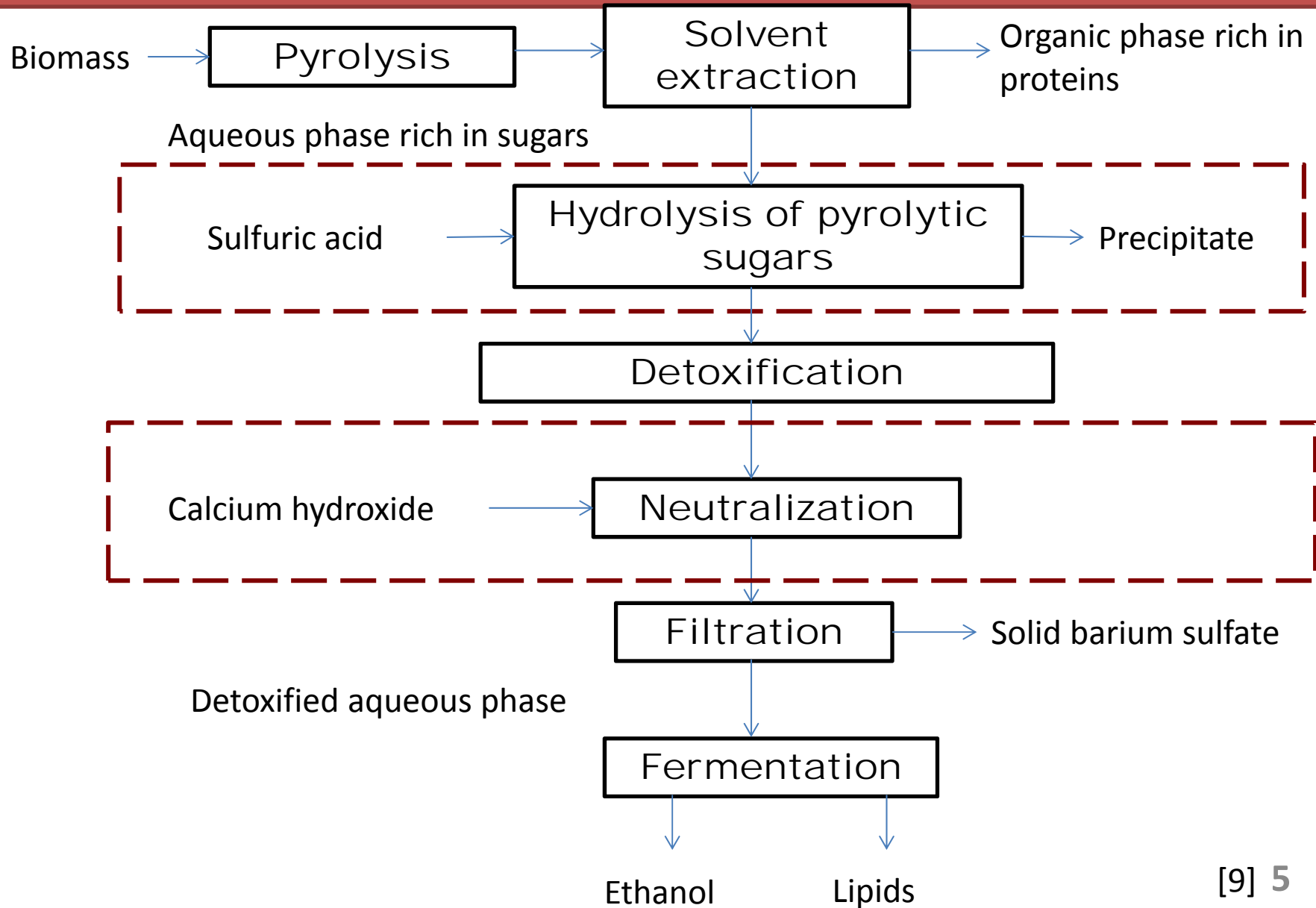
Cellobiosan

- Biological utilization not known

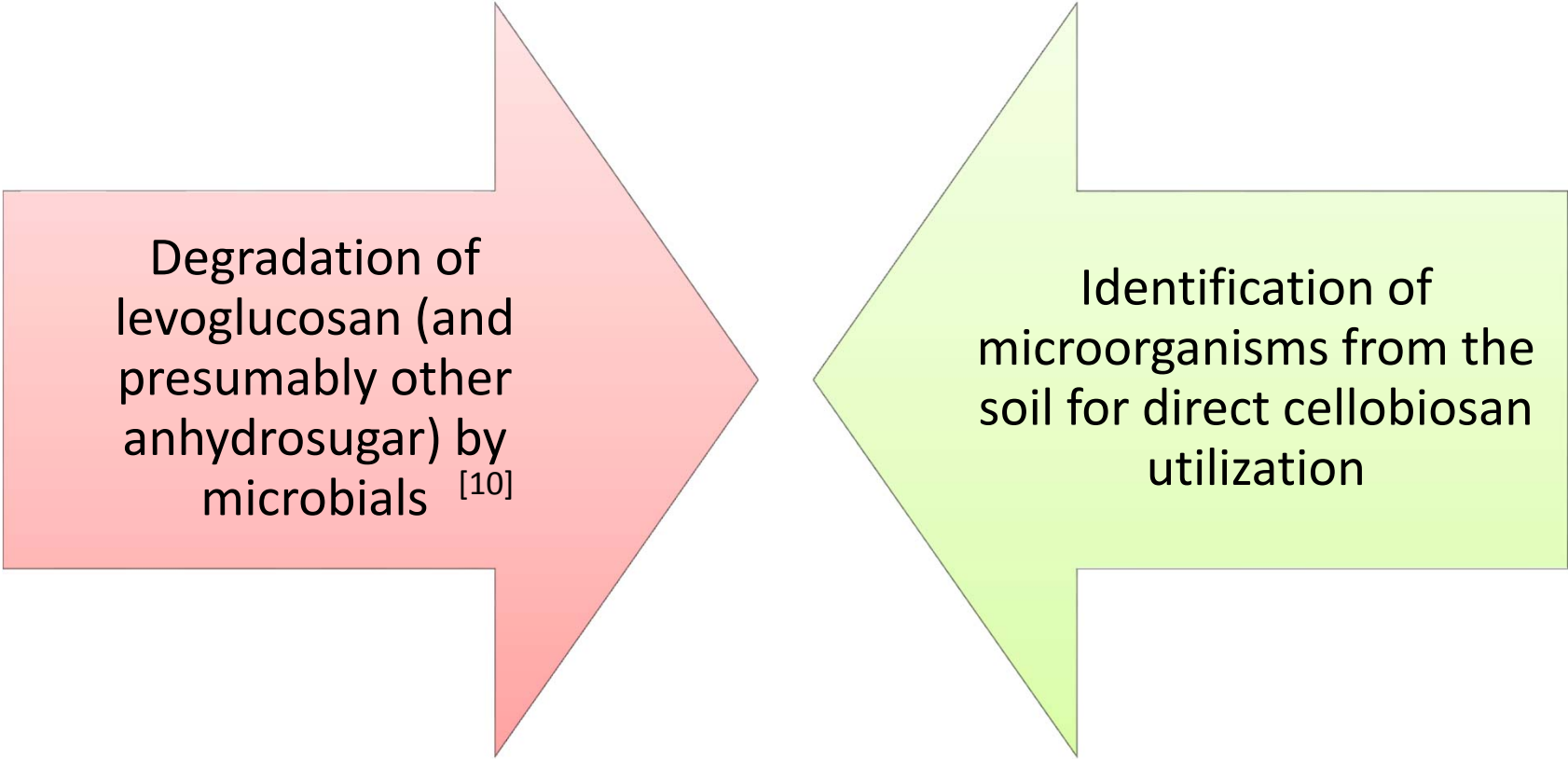


Cellobiosan

Anhydrosugar production pathway



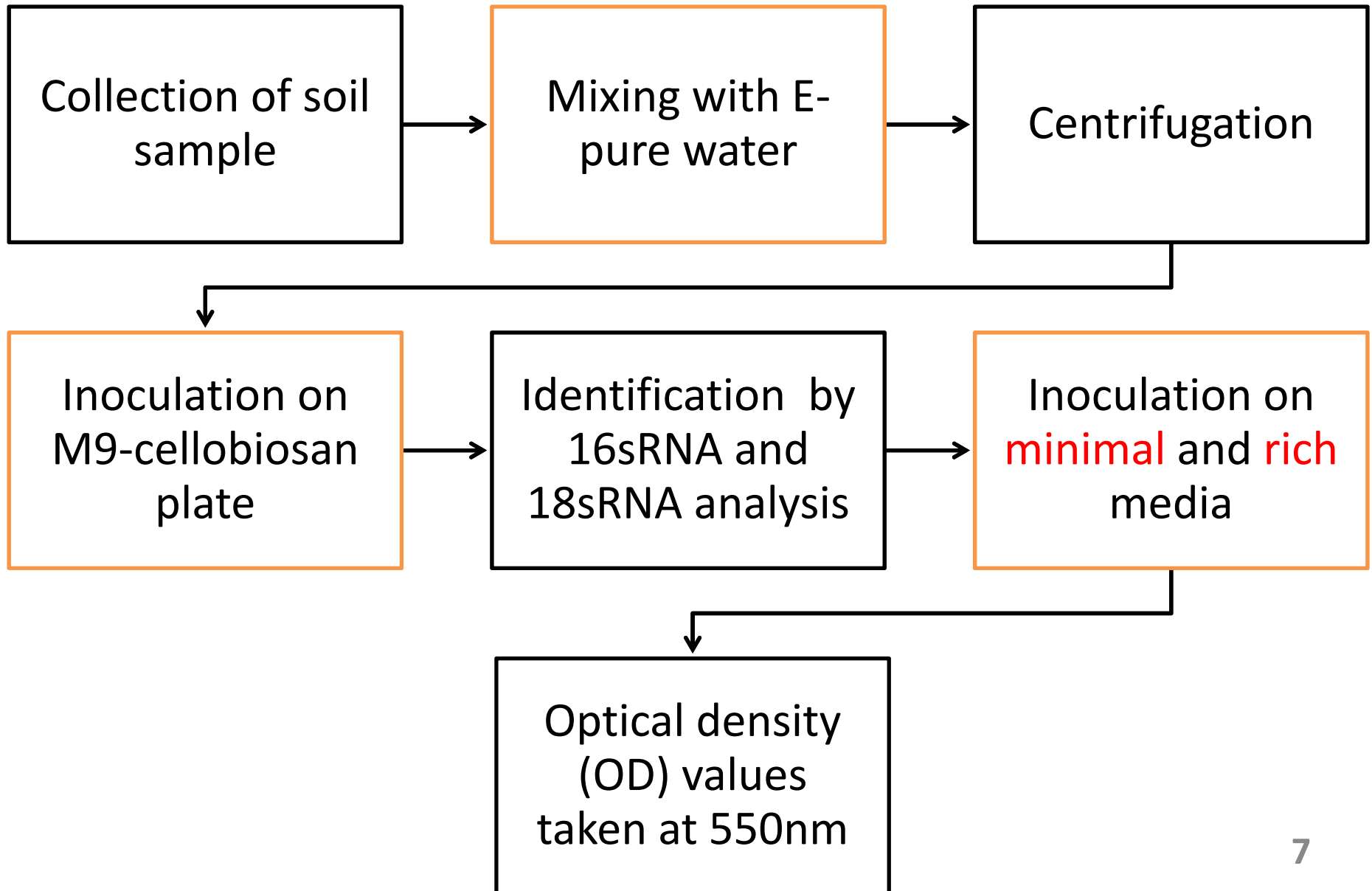
Purpose



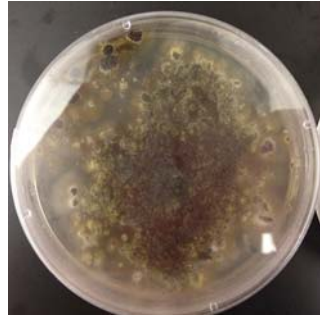
Degradation of
levoglucosan (and
presumably other
anhydrosugar) by
microbials ^[10]

Identification of
microorganisms from the
soil for direct cellobiosan
utilization

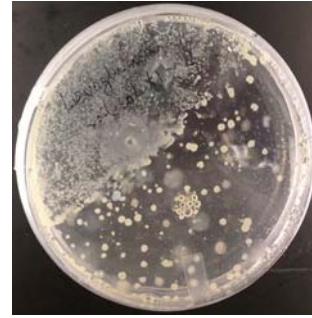
Methodology



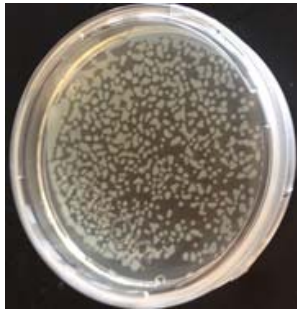
Results



Soil sample



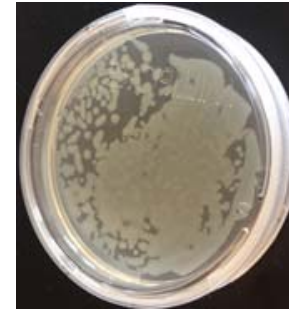
Soil extract



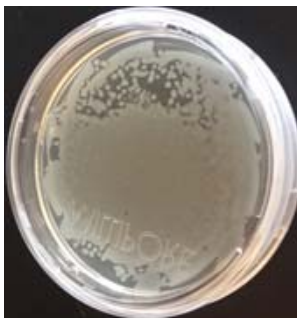
Shingobactetrium 1



Sphingobacterium 2



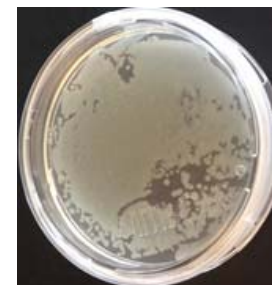
Enterobacter 1



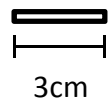
Microbacterium 1



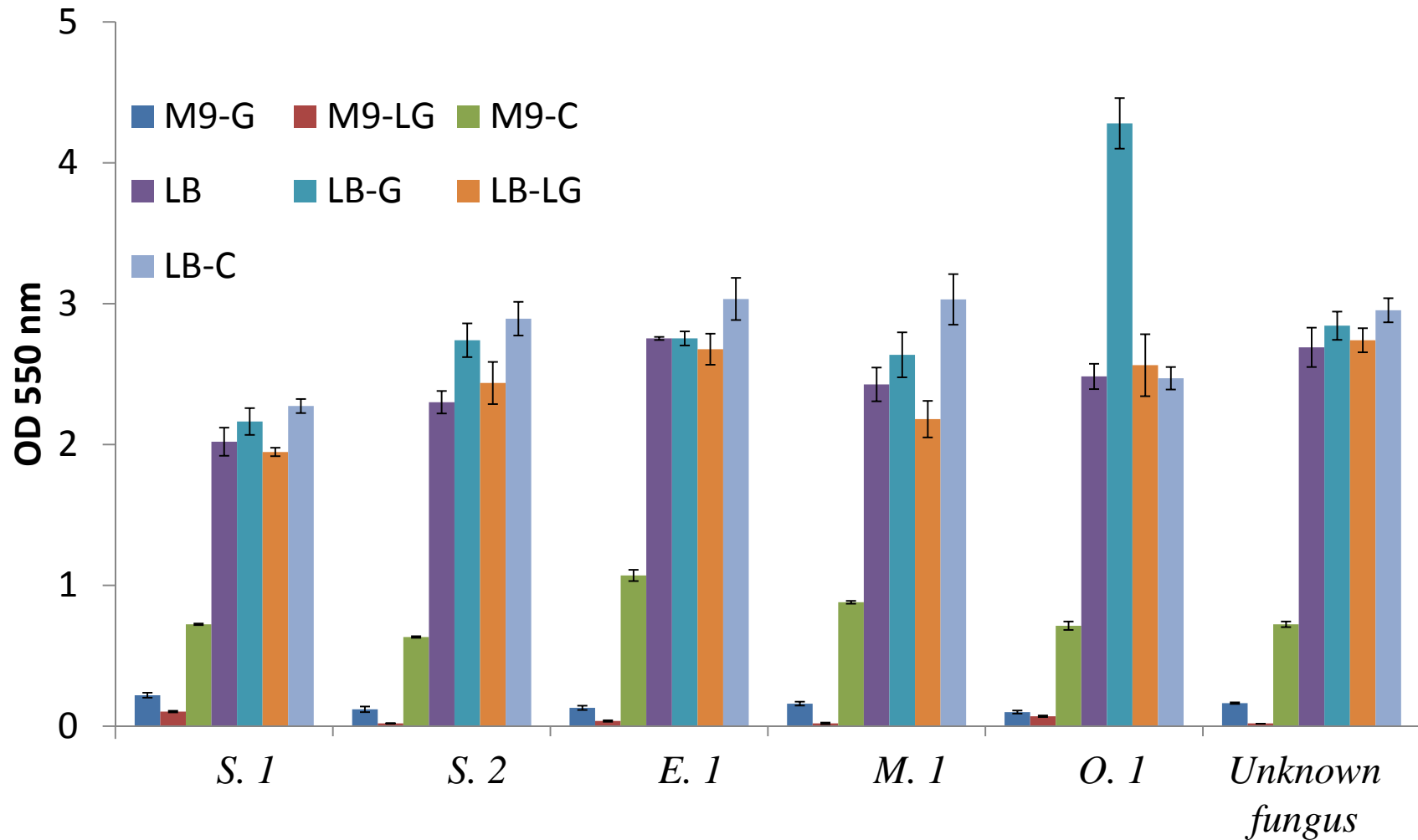
Ochrobactrum 2



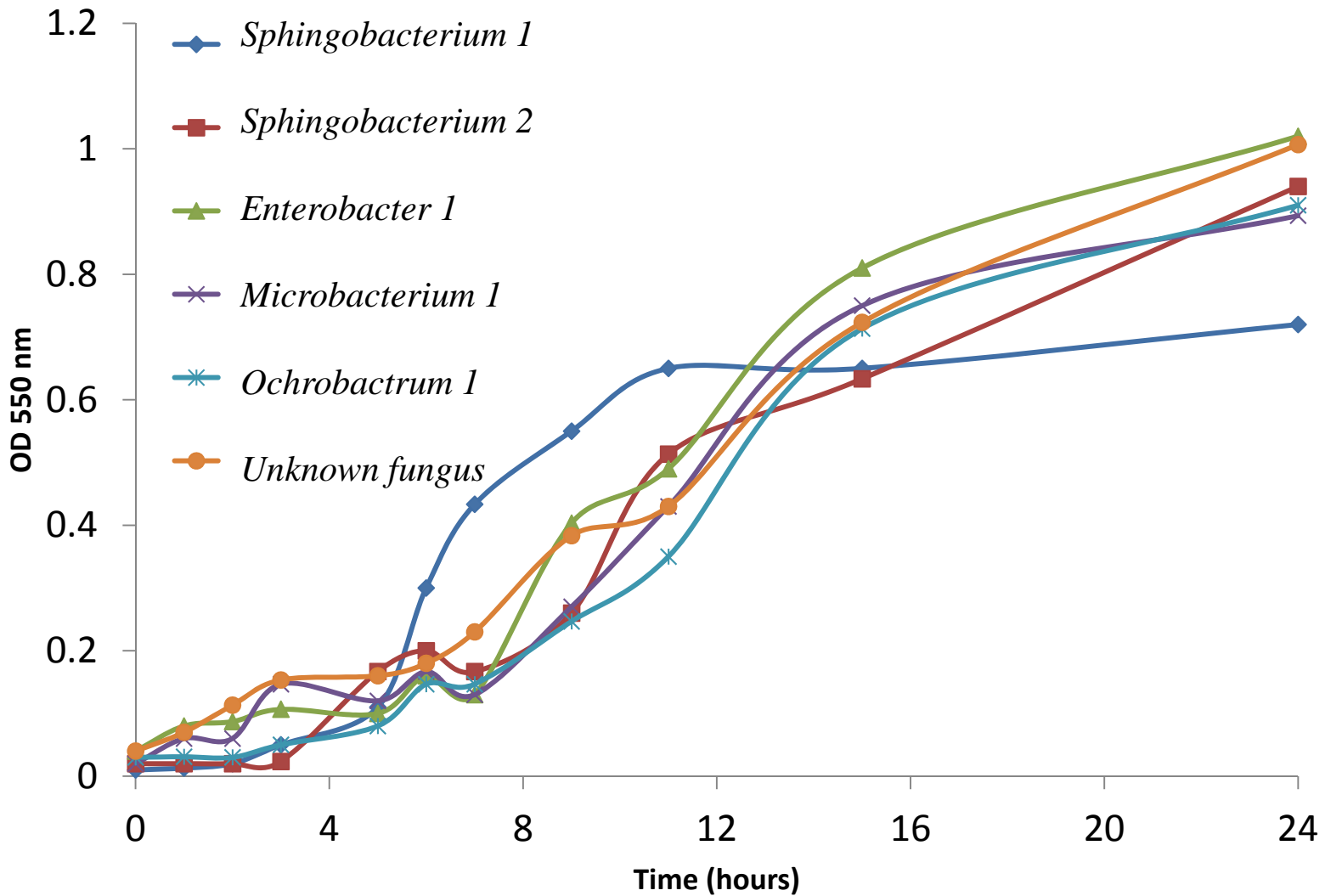
Unknown fungus



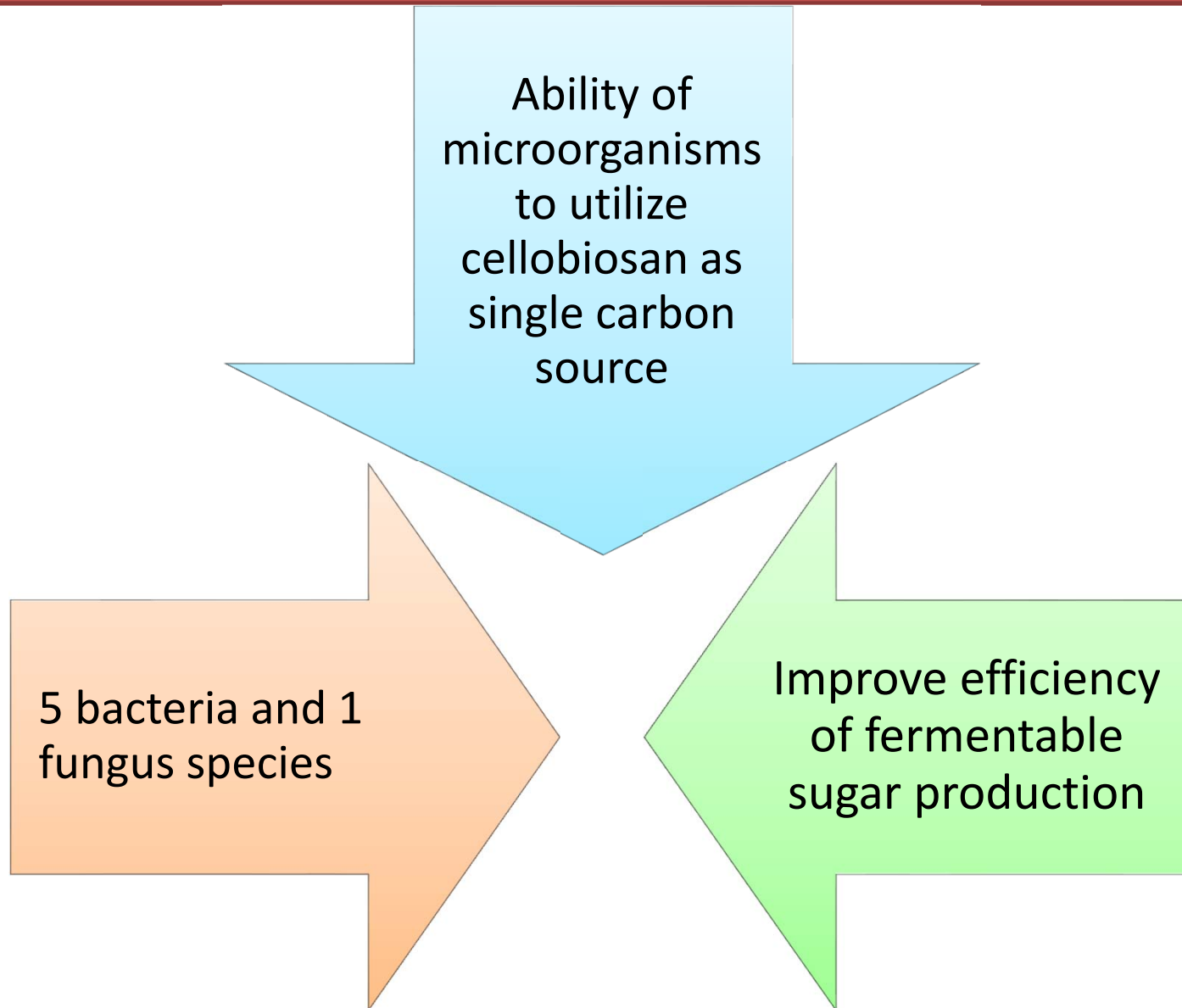
Cell growth on different media after 24 hours



Cell growth on M9-cellobiosan after 24 hours



Conclusion



Acknowledgement

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National Science Foundation



Questions?

References

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References

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